Highlights of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1983

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR
PROTECTING CHILDREN, INC.

Highlights of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1983

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Introduction

This report represents an updated profile of officially reported child maltreatment in the United States and participating jurisdictions as provided through the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting. The National Study is a project conducted by the American Association for Protecting Children, a division of The American Humane Association, and funded through the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect of the Department of Health and Human Services.

The information in this report is derived from official reports of child maltreatment documented by child protective services agencies nationwide during 1983. It focuses on the characteristics of reporting to CPS agencies, on the characteristics of the reported cases, and on the nature of the response on the part of CPS agencies to reported cases. (Identifying information, e.g., names or addresses, is not collected.)

Since the first national analysis of reporting statistics was issued in 1976, this information has served to keep a diverse audience of administrators, planners and researchers informed on the status of reported child maltreatment. In addition, special analyses of the data at the state and local levels have provided a useful tool to CPS administrators in evaluating their programs and in more informed decisionmaking for the provision of child protective services.

As a summary of reporting at the national level, this report presents only the general data categories. The data base for the National Study contains considerable detail for each category, and the information can be made available to interested persons.[1]

Finally, it is important to point out that for inclusion in any of the percentage distributions or cross tabulations presented in this report, each jurisdiction's data must meet systematically applied compatibility criteria. The criteria are applied so that the data included in each analysis will share a common definitional base. For this reason, the number of cases included in each table varies as a function of the number of jurisdictions submitting comparable data. In addition, the particular data elements that constitute the various data categories are presented in the Appendix. The reader is encouraged to consult this listing while reading this report.[2]

Within this report certain tables were prepared which compare data for 1983 with corresponding data for 1982, where changes between 1982 and 1983 are noteworthy. When such comparisons are not made, the reader may assume that 1982 and 1983 data are relatively consistent.

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[1]Inquiries about the availability of data should be directed to the American Association for Protecting Children in Denver, Colorado, or to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect Clearinghouse in Washington, D.C.

[2]Detailed information on the methodology of the National Study may be obtained in the publication ***Trends in Child Abuse and Neglect: A National Perspective,*** (AHA, 1984).

Characteristics of Reporting to Child Protective Services

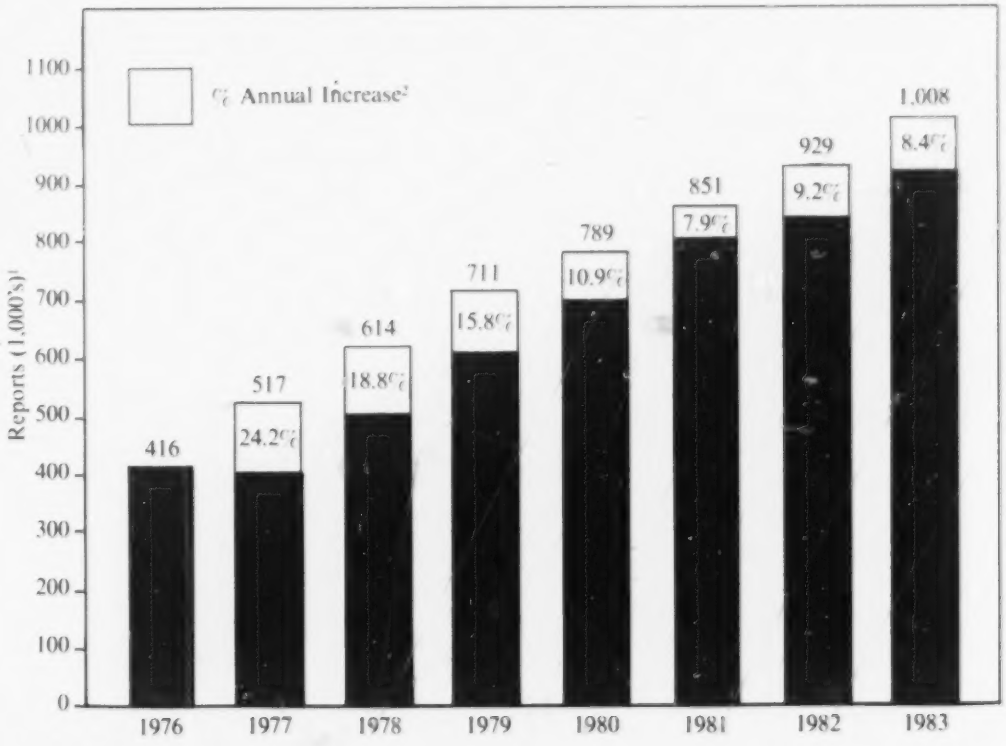
National Reporting Over Time

In 1983 an estimated 1,007,658 reports of child abuse and neglect were documented by child protective services agencies in the United States and participating jurisdictions. These reports, indicating both families and individual children, represent approximately 1.5 million reported children. The rate of reporting is estimated at 23.6 children per 1,000 U.S. child population in 1983.

Of particular concern to policymakers in the child protective services system is not only the absolute levels of reporting but also the extent to which reporting has increased over time. Information on report level changes and changes in numbers of children are provided in Table 1 and Figure 1.

Overall, reporting levels have increased 142 percent between 1976 and 1983, the only years for which this information is available. As can be seen in Figure 1, however, the rate of increase has declined over the years and remained relatively stable from 1980 through 1983.

Figure 1
National Reporting Over Time



[1]Data for each year for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. jurisdictions of Guam, Marianas Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

[2]Percentage increase is calculated from adjusted report totals which are consistent for both years being evaluated.

When reading these figures it is important to keep in mind that many of the states use the family, potentially containing more than one child, as their report "unit" while others count individual children. Also, some states have recently switched from considering individual children as reports to considering families as reports. Consequently, the total number of reports represents a mix of families and individual children, and the nature of this mixture is subject to change.

Overall, the number of reported children has increased 121 percent from 1976 to 1983. The 1982-1983 increase of 17 percent exceeds the rate of change in reports as a whole. Therefore, report change itself does not adequately represent the increase in the extent of the child maltreatment problem as defined by CPS agencies.

Table 1
Child Reporting Over Time

Year	Estimates in Thousands of Children[1]	Annual Increase	Child Rates: Reported Children Per 1,000 U.S. Children
1976	669	—	10.1
1977	838	25.3%	12.8
1978	836	-0.2%	12.9
1979	988	18.2%	15.4
1980	1,154	16.8%	18.1
1981	1,225	6.2%	19.4
1982	1,262	3.0%	20.1
1983	1,477	17.0%	23.6

[1]Includes child totals provided by each jurisdiction or an estimate based on number of family reports for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. (Rounded to the nearest 1000).

Having the two different totals available (reports and children) serves two purposes. The total number of reports is a general indicator of the level of activity on the part of CPS, each report roughly corresponding to the number of investigations, case recordings, etc. The total number of children represents the extent of the problem which is identified to service personnel.

Although the relationship between official statistics and the actual incidence of child maltreatment can only be estimated, there is no ambiguity about the major change in the child protective service system's experience with child maltreatment: the vastly increased number of reports received.

There are indeed a number of factors that impact on child abuse reporting but not incidence: the allocation of more federal money, the strengthening of state laws, the redesign of intake systems, the implementation of 24-hour hotline systems, and the massive public awareness campaigns of the 1970's. To cite an extreme example, the state of Florida had a total of 17 official reports in 1970, but after the development of a 24-hour hotline and an extensive media campaign, that number increased to 19,000 cases in 1971 (Carr & Gelles, 1978). However, despite the validity of these observations, it is equally important to remember that vastly increased reporting means that CPS systems are in reality dealing with vastly increased numbers of families, and that the welfare of large numbers of maltreated children is at stake.

Report Totals and Involved Child Reporting Rates by Jurisdiction

Table 2 shows 1983 report totals and numbers of involved children as provided by officials within each of the jurisdictions. The involved child reporting rates for 1982 and 1983 are based on 1982 and 1983 provisional child population estimates from the U. S. Census Bureau. (U. S Census Bureau, 1984, P-25)

There is considerable variation in involved child reporting rates among the jurisdictions, from a low of 5.4 to a high of 52.7 children per 1,000 child population in 1983. Among the many reasons for this is that child protective services reporting systems vary. For instance, rates tend to be higher in jurisdictions that report by family instead of by individual child, possibly because more involved children are accounted for by virtue of the fact that they reside together. The level of public awareness and proactive efforts on the part of a community and the media related to identifying children at risk of maltreatment affects reporting rates. There is also evidence that social service budgetary conditions are related to reporting rates (Trainor, et. al., 1984).

Table 2
Number of Reports and Child Report Rates, 1983

State	Number of Reports	Number of Children Reported	Child Report Rates: Involved Children Per 1,000 U.S. Children 1983	1982
Alabama	23,438[1]	23,438	21.04	21.24
Alaska	4,995[1,2,5]	4,995[2,5]	32.45	22.55
Arizona	10,095[4]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arkansas	10,221	16,858	25.89	23.34
California	126,855	230,813	35.24	33.71
Colorado	9,268	N/A	N/A	N/A
Connecticut	9,189	14,100	18.55	15.51
Delaware	3,944[2]	8,162[2,3]	52.66	N/A
District of Columbia	3,721[2]	6,652[2]	49.27	39.74
Florida	98,026[1]	98,026	39.33	33.25
Georgia	20,600[3]	35,200[3]	21.70	18.61
Hawaii	2,308[9]	3,185	11.21	10.78
Idaho	6,591	N/A	N/A	20.00
Illinois	36,731	63,884	20.55	19.58
Indiana	27,708[1]	27,708	18.20	15.53
Iowa	14,556[9]	23,231	29.52	28.14
Kansas	21,156[1]	21,156	32.70	29.65
Kentucky	18,774[2,9]	32,692[2]	31.50	29.23
Louisiana	18,663	33,374[3]	24.61	28.10
Maine	4,748	11,870[3]	38.54	28.06
Maryland	14,521[1,8]	14,521	13.30	N/A
Massachusetts	36,258[1]	36,258	26.31	20.40
Michigan	37,561[2]	86,414[2]	34.33	32.10
Minnesota	11,411	16,196	14.36	12.63
Mississippi	4,004	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	34,210	64,345	49.08	42.26

Table 2
Number of Reports and Child Report Rates, 1983

State	Number of Reports	Number of Children Reported	Child Report Rates: Involved Children Per 1,000 U.S. Children 1983	1982
Montana	4,342[1,3,6]	4,342[3,6]	18.56	18.80
Nebraska	4,417	5,421	12.29	13.32
Nevada	5,056	7,331	32.01	36.07
New Hampshire	2,973	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	26,398[1]	26,398	14.12	10.06
New Mexico	3,699[4]	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	58,690[7]	96,011[7]	21.72	N/A
North Carolina	16,919[2]	27,217	17.00	16.84
North Dakota	2,428	3,767	19.32	19.37
Ohio	30,000[3]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma	15,144[1,2]	15,144[2]	16.50	16.66
Oregon	3,975[1,10]	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania	15,872[1]	15,872	5.39	5.22
Rhode Island	3,467	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	15,527[1,8]	15,527	16.75	25.45
South Dakota	5,577[1,2]	5,577[2]	27.34	25.24
Tennessee	16,110	37,067	29.70	25.83
Texas	58,965	99,073	21.35	20.21
Utah	8,423	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vermont	1,865	2,647	18.91	N/A
Virginia	42,844[1,2]	42,844[2]	30.09	28.23
Washington	25,123	36,652	31.98	36.43
West Virginia	12,396	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	9,614[1]	9,614	7.46	6.90
Wyoming	2,054	3,227	20.30	16.30
Guam	337	398	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	5,526	11,831	N/A	N/A
Virgin Islands	225	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marianas Islands	140[1]	140	N/A	N/A

[1]Represents individual child reports as opposed to family reports.
[2]Represents reports documented during the fiscal year as opposed to the calendar year.
[3]Represents an estimate.
[4]Represents total contained in the National Study data base.
[5]Represents new cases accepted during this period.
[6]Represents the 1982 total, as the 1983 total was unavailable and is therefore an estimate.
[7]Represents an unduplicated count, which renders it comparable with all prior years. The actual (duplicated) count was 74,120 reports representing 125,288 children.
[8]This state changed from providing the number of families in their report total in 1982, to providing the number of children in 1983.
[9]This state changed from providing the number of children as their report total in 1982, to providing the number of families as their report total for 1983.
[10]Represents substantiated reports only.

It is not possible, however, to draw a connection between reporting rates and actual incidence of maltreatment. By definition, maltreatment that is not reported, is not accounted for in reporting statistics. Thus, it would be inappropriate to surmise from these statistics that Maine, at 38.5 children reported per thousand children, has more child maltreatment than Illinois with 20.6 children reported per thousand children. It is possible to conclude that proportionately more children in Maine were identified through their particular reporting system.

Type of Report[1]

"Type of report" serves to summarize the nature of the child maltreatment problem as it is reported to child protective services agencies from the originating source. Figure 2 shows that neglect, both alone and in combination with abuse, is by far the most frequently reported aspect of child maltreatment. Alone, it accounts for 46 percent of all reports, with abuse it accounts for a total of 65 percent.

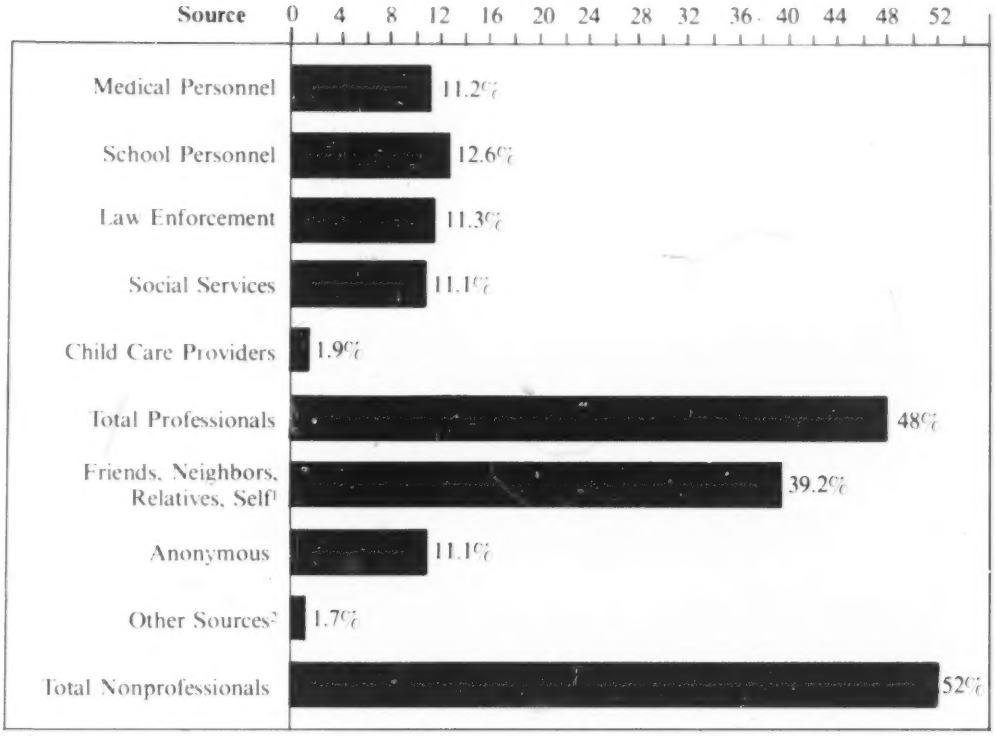
The "other" category refers to cases for which a specific report type was not indicated and includes "at risk," which accounts for about one percent of all reports.

Figure 2
Type of Report
(N=269,818 Reports)

[1]The information in this and subsequent sections of this report is based on data provided by 36 U.S. jurisdictions. A listing of these "case data participants" and the number of reports used from each is provided in Appendix B.

As Figure 3 shows, the types of individuals who report suspected maltreatment to child protective services agencies are fairly evenly divided between professional sources (48 percent) and non-professionals (52 percent). It is interesting to note that it is the victim's own friends, neighbors and relatives who constitute the single largest group of reporters (39 percent): this represents a significant level of community concern, especially since, typically, nonprofessionals are not required by law to report, whereas most professional groups are required to report.

Figure 3
Source of Report
(N=319,101 Reports)



[1]"Self" includes both victims and perpetrators and accounts for about three percent of all reports.
[2]"Other Sources" includes, as examples, landlords and religious personnel, individuals not readily categorized by the other standard categories.

Characteristics of Child Protective Services Cases

Summary Profile of Reported Families

Table 3 provides an overview of the major demographic characteristics of families who are reported to child protective services agencies. Note that a "caretaker" is defined as an adult who has full-time responsibility for a child and would not include, for example, babysitters or teachers. Also note that most — at least 83 percent — of the perpetrators are also the caretakers.

Table 3
Summary Profile of Families Reported for Child Maltreatment

Descriptors	1983	Trends/Comments 1976-1983
Involved Child Descriptors		
Age		
(N=729,501 Children)		
Average Age	7.1 years	Gradual decline from 7.8 to 7.1 years of age.
Sex		
(N=736,620 Children)		
Males	48.9%	Slight decline in proportion of males reported from 50.0% to 48.9%.
Females	51.1%	
Race		
(N=497,716 Children)		
White	67.5%	Relatively consistent over time.
Black	19.7%	
Hispanic	9.9%	
Other	2.9%	
Relationship to Caretaker		
(N=191,799 Children)		
Child	97.9%	Relatively consistent over time (Data only available 1980-1983).
Other Relative	2.7%	
Other	1.3%	
Relationship to Perpetrator		
(N=180,482 Children)		
Child	92.1%	Relatively consistent over time (Data only available 1980-1983).
Other Relative	5.2%	
Other	5.1%	
Caretaker Descriptors		
Age		
(N=242,908 Caretakers)		
Average Age	31.6 years	Gradual decline from 32.6 years to 31.6 years of age.
Sex		
(N=297,987 Caretakers)		
Males	36.9%	Slight decline in proportion of male caretakers from 38.9% to 36.9%.
Females	63.1%	

Table 3
Summary Profile of Families Reported for Child Maltreatment (continued)

Descriptors	1983	Trends/Comments 1976-1983
Caretaker Descriptors (continued)		
Race		
(N=223,645 Caretakers)		
White	73.1%	Relatively consistent over time.
Black	17.5%	
Hispanic	6.8%	
Other	2.6%	
Family Descriptors		
Caretaker Composition		
(N=176,736 Family Reports)		
Single Female Headed Families	40.3%	Gradual increase between 1976 and 1982, and a decline in 1983.
Children in Household		
(N=180,057 Reports)		
Average Number of Children in Household	2.17	Gradual decline since 1976, but relatively consistent since 1979.
Public Assistance Status		
(N=105,969 Reports)		
Receiving Public Assistance	47.4%	No obvious pattern over time, but has remained stable.
Employment Status		
(N=46,583 Reports)		
Caretaker(s) Not Employed	39.9%	Increase from 1980 but relatively stable from 1981 to 1983. (Data only available 1980-1983.)
Perpetrator Descriptors		
Age		
(N=336,889 Perpetrators)		
Average Age	31.3 years	Relatively consistent over time.
Sex		
(N=399,184 Perpetrators)		
Males	40.4%	Relatively consistent over time.
Females	59.6%	
Race		
(N=338,442 Perpetrators)		
White	69.5%	Relatively consistent over time.
Black	18.7%	
Hispanic	9.8%	
Other	2.0%	

The race distribution of the involved children differs from that for all U.S. children in that 68 percent of the involved children are white, compared to 82 percent of all U.S. children. (U. S. Census Bureau, 1985, Statistical Abstract of the U. S. - 1985)[1] Age also differs such that the average age of involved children is 7.1 years vs. 8.6 for all U.S. children. The overrepresentation of young children can also be seen in Table 4 below. (U. S. Census Bureau, 1984, P-25)

Table 4

Age	All U.S. Children	Involved Children
0-5	34%	44%
6-11	31%	32%
12-17	35%	24%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

The overrepresentation of younger and minority children has been a common characteristic of reporting data since at least 1976. Among possible reasons for this bias are investigative prioritization, biased reporting sources, as well as conditions associated with poverty and unemployment. (cf. Pelton, 1981, Hampton and Newberger, 1985, McPherson and Garcia, 1983).

Forty percent of the reported families are headed by a single female caretaker, compared to only 19 percent of all U.S. families with children under age 18. (U. S. Census Bureau, 1984, P-20)

The proportion of all reported families who are receiving public assistance is 47 percent, compared to all U.S. families, of which only about 11 percent are receiving equivalent public assistance. (U. S. Census Bureau, 1985, Statistical Abstract of the U. S. - 1985) There are no caretakers employed in 40 percent of the reported families.

Maltreatment

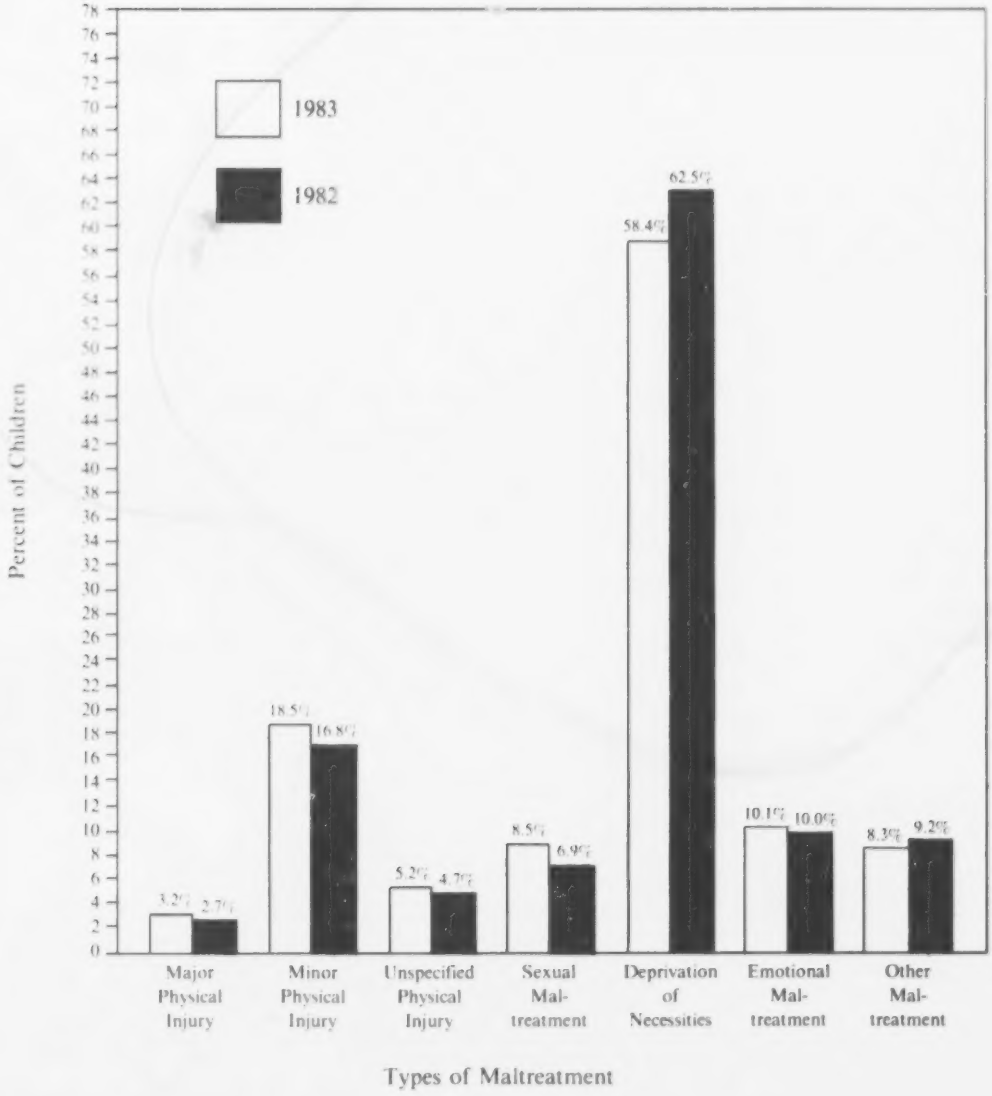
Figure 4 shows the distribution of involved children for whom maltreatment information was available across categories of maltreatment. Note that because a child could have experienced more than one type, the total is greater than 100 percent. Between 1982 and 1983 the proportion of cases where sexual maltreatment was reported has increased by 23 percent. Although it is not certain, it

[1]The actual percentages for the various race categories cannot be compared because the census data do not reflect a distinction between Hispanic and black and white, whereas the data received by the National Study do.

appears that reports of sexual maltreatment may be on the rise after having stabilized at about seven percent between 1980-1982.

Also, since 1982 there has been a slight and probably insignificant decline in the percentage of cases of deprivation of necessities. Both of these changes may be due to renewed public awareness and media attention to sexual maltreatment since, historically from 1976 to 1977 and again from 1979 to 1980, a decline in deprivation of necessities accompanied an increase in the proportion of sexual maltreatment cases. In other words, the decline in deprivation of necessities may be a statistical artifact of an increase in sexual maltreatment.

Figure 4
Type of Maltreatment



As is apparent from Table 5, the increase in the proportion of sexual maltreatment translates into an increase of about 27 percent in the estimated number of children who are reported as sexually maltreated throughout the country. From the previous discussion it is clear that all reported forms of child maltreatment are on the increase, however, Table 5 indicates even greater and more volatile increases in the reporting of child sexual maltreatment. This is not only due to growing public awareness, but is also associated with the proliferation of sexual maltreatment programs and shifts in state and local policy to increase emphasis on sexual maltreatment.

Table 5
National Estimate of Rates and Numbers of Children Reported as Sexually Maltreated

Year	Estimated No. of Children	Rate Per 10,000 Children	% of U.S. Child Population from Which Rate Was Derived
1976	7,559	1.14	27%
1977	11,617	1.77	36%
1978	12,257	1.89	43%
1979	27,247	4.25	42%
1980	37,366	5.87	43%
1981	37,441	5.93	47%
1982	56,607	9.02	40%
1983	71,961	11.50[1]	46%

[1] The error associated with this statistic is 6.6 per 10,000 children. The estimates were calculated using three procedures for estimating rates, and the error term reflects state level variability. All three methods rely on data contained in the national study data base concerning the numbers of children indicated as sexually maltreated. Method one is the composite rate, where the total number of children indicated as sexually maltreated are divided by the under 18 population. Method two is the average of the rates for each state. Method three is the geometric average of state rates. The final rate is the average of the rates derived from the three methods. The range of variation is 3.9 to 26.5 per 10,000 children.

Type of Maltreatment and Child/Perpetrator Relationships

Table 6 displays how type of maltreatment is associated with various relationships between the involved children and perpetrator. In particular, the table is restricted to only those perpetrators who are also caretakers. By an overwhelming 84 percent, most relationships between children and perpetrator caretakers are the natural parent-child relationship.

Consistent with prior years, parents who are not the child's natural parent are five times more likely to be associated with sexual maltreatment than they are with other forms of maltreatment. Although not as evident, such other parent perpetrators are also more likely to be associated with the various forms of physical injury as well.

In contrast, deprivation of necessities is five times less likely to be associated with parents who are not the child's natural parents. This difference underlines and supports contrast between the commonly understood family conditions and social context of deprivation of necessities as opposed to those conditions associated with physically violent acts (cf. Jackson, 1984).

Table 6
Type of Maltreatment and Child Relationship to Perpetrator — Caretakers
(N=85,039 Children)

Child-Perpetrator Relationship	Major or Major with Minor Physical Injury (N=1,356)	Minor or Unspecified Physical Injury (N=15,339)	Sexual Maltreatment (N=3,683)	Deprivation of Necessities (N=44,591)	Emotional Maltreatment (N=6,311)	Other Maltreatment (N=1,424)	Multiple Maltreatment (N=12,335)	Percent of All Relationships
Natural Parent	81.5%	76.1%	58.9%	90.7%	80.0%	91.5%	80.8%	84.3%
Other Parent[2]	9.1%	13.5%	30.8%	1.2%	6.7%	2.4%	5.8%	5.9%
Natural and Other Parent	4.7%	5.7%	4.4%	4.8%	10.0%	4.8%	8.9%	5.9%
Other Relative	1.8%	2.3%	3.0%	2.1%	2.1%	0.9%	2.1%	2.1%
Nonrelative	1.6%	1.4%	2.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.4%	0.5%
Other Perpetrator Combinations	1.2%	1.1%	0.7%	1.1%	0.7%	0.3%	2.1%	1.2%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

[1]Refers to relationships in which a child has more than one type of maltreatment indicated and "Major or Major with Minor Physical Injury" or "Minor or Unspecified Physical Injury" does not apply.
[2]"Other parent" refers to adoptive, step and foster parents.

Type of Maltreatment and Reporting Sources

The relation between the various types of maltreatment and reporting sources are shown in Table 7. Nonprofessionals are the most common source for most types of maltreatment which is consistent with their representation among all reporting sources for all reports. Major or major with minor physical injury, however, is most often reported by medical personnel. It is also interesting to note that school personnel identify more minor or unspecified physical injury relative to their representation for the other types of maltreatment.

Table 7
Type of Maltreatment and Source of Report
(N=200,530 Children)

Source of Report	Major or Major with Minor Physical Injury (N=3,853)	Minor or Unspecified Physical Injury (N=36,344)	Sexual Maltreatment (N=14,690)	Deprivation of Necessities (N=105,379)	Emotional Maltreatment (N=15,071)	Other Maltreatment (N=4,830)	Multiple Maltreatment (N=20,363)	Percent of All Sources
Medical	43.3%	8.8%	14.0%	7.8%	6.0%	8.0%	10.5%	9.2%
School	11.9%	23.3%	10.8%	10.1%	12.2%	6.4%	11.4%	12.8%
Social Services	9.9%	10.2%	15.3%	10.9%	12.8%	12.8%	11.3%	11.3%
Law Enforcement	7.1%	10.2%	15.7%	15.8%	11.7%	19.5%	12.9%	14.1%
Child Care	3.6%	3.7%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%	2.4%	1.8%	1.7%
Nonprofessional	18.5%	35.0%	37.7%	40.6%	45.6%	39.1%	42.7%	39.5%
Other Sources	5.8%	8.9%	5.4%	13.7%	10.5%	11.8%	9.4%	11.3%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Type of Maltreatment and Perpetrator Age

Table 8 reveals the association between maltreatment types and perpetrator age groups.

Sixty-nine percent of major or major with minor physical injury is associated with perpetrators under 30 years old, whereas only 49 percent of all perpetrators were under 30. This is consistent with the relatively young age of children typically exposed to major injury, since the parents of younger children themselves tend to be younger.

For sexual maltreatment, 23 percent of the perpetrators are between the ages of 20 and 30, whereas 41 percent of all perpetrators are in that range. At the same time, for all perpetrators ages 35 and over, perpetrators involved with sexual maltreatment are overrepresented compared to all perpetrators. Obviously, perpetrators associated with sexual maltreatment tend to be older than those associated with other forms of maltreatment. This difference in perpetrator age is probably due to the likelihood that reported children exposed to sexual maltreatment are older than all involved children (10 vs. 7 years old) and could be expected to have older caretakers and as a consequence, older perpetrators.

Table 8
Type of Maltreatment and Age of Perpetrator
(N=180,529 Perpetrators)

Age	Major or Major with Minor Physical Injury (N=4,079)	Minor or Unspecified Physical Injury (N=31,505)	Sexual Maltreatment (N=12,236)	Deprivation of Necessities (N=75,200)	Emotional Maltreatment (N=12,736)	Other Maltreatment (N=8,549)	Multiple Maltreatment (N=36,224)	Percent of All Perpetrators
Under 15	0.8%	0.6%	6.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%
15-19	11.4%	4.1%	8.9%	7.3%	3.3%	7.8%	5.8%	6.4%
20-24	30.7%	17.8%	9.4%	21.9%	14.5%	19.5%	18.5%	19.2%
25-29	24.0%	22.2%	13.7%	23.5%	20.2%	20.5%	21.4%	21.8%
30-34	15.6%	22.0%	18.3%	18.9%	21.8%	19.7%	20.4%	19.9%
35-39	7.8%	15.7%	16.4%	12.9%	17.6%	13.6%	15.0%	14.3%
40-44	4.6%	8.6%	10.9%	7.2%	10.2%	9.2%	8.7%	8.2%
45-49	1.8%	4.0%	6.0%	3.4%	5.3%	3.8%	4.0%	3.9%
50-54	1.4%	2.2%	4.0%	2.1%	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%	2.4%
55+	1.8%	2.7%	6.5%	2.5%	3.9%	2.9%	2.9%	3.0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Type of Maltreatment and Child Age

Table 9 shows the distribution of maltreatment types across the age distribution of all involved children, and, for comparison, the age distribution of all children in the United States under 18 years of age.

One obvious feature of this table is the concentration of major physical injury among very young children. Sixty-four percent of major or major with minor physical injury was accounted for by children under the age of five, and this indeed supports the relationship between younger perpetrators and younger children discussed with respect to Table 8.

Similarly, 49 percent of deprivation of necessities is associated with children five or less. One probable reason for reported children being younger on average than all children is the large numbers reported for neglect. As reported elsewhere, (Bycer and Trainor, 1984) the trend in average age is declining, which appears to suggest increased prioritization with respect to younger children.

Finally, the discussion regarding Table 8 concerning older perpetrators and sexual maltreatment is supported by Table 9 as well since older children are somewhat more often associated with sexual maltreatment. Thus, children associated with major injury and deprivation of necessities tend to be relatively young, as are their associated caretakers and perpetrators. On the other hand, children who are sexually maltreated are somewhat older and are associated with slightly older caretakers and perpetrators.

Table 9
Type of Maltreatment and Age of Involved Child
(N=381,168 Children)

Age	Major or Major with Minor Physical Injury (N=8,800)	Minor or Unspecified Physical Injury (N=71,884)	Sexual Maltreatment (N=27,714)	Deprivation of Necessities (N=192,223)	Emotional Maltreatment (N=24,808)	Other Maltreatment (N=15,917)	Multiple Maltreatment (N=39,822)	Percent of All Involved Children (N=717,315)	Percent of All U.S. Children (N=62,580,000)
0-5	64.1%	37.3%	24.8%	48.6%	34.0%	47.0%	41.5%	43.3%	34.5%
6-11	19.8%	32.6%	34.3%	33.2%	34.2%	26.8%	31.7%	32.5%	30.7%
12-17	15.9%	30.0%	40.6%	18.2%	31.9%	26.2%	27.0%	24.1%	34.7%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Fatalities

Data on fatalities reported to CPS are available from 24 of the jurisdictions. The actual number of children who died in 1983 as a result of maltreatment is not available through this study. However, presenting some of the characteristics of these cases involving 564 fatalities is informative.

Children who are reported as fatalities are much younger compared to all involved children — their average age is 2.61, vs. 7.14 years. Males are slightly overrepresented (54 percent vs. 46 percent) when compared to all reported children. The most frequently associated type of maltreatment is deprivation of necessities, which is indicated for 51 percent of the fatalities, followed by major physical injury (41 percent) and minor physical injury (24 percent).

The single largest group of reporting sources is medical personnel (44 percent), followed by law enforcement (30 percent). This contrasts with reporting sources for all reports, for which nonprofessionals account for 39 percent of all reports, but only 6 percent of reported fatalities.

In 61 percent of the reported fatality cases, both a male and female caretaker are present; in 35 percent, there is a single female only. This differs from all reported families: a male and female caretaker are present in 50 percent; a single female caretaker is present in 43 percent.

Characteristics of CPS Responses to Maltreatment Reports

Case Status

Case status refers to the judgment concerning what action protective services will take during or especially after an investigation of abuse or neglect. Among the alternative decisions made by child protective services workers is whether to provide services to the child and family. In some instances, even though maltreatment has occurred, such services may not be offered for a variety of reasons including the accessibility of the family and their willingness to accept services, the severity of the case, issues of state policy, availability of resources and so forth. Table 10 shows the distribution of reports across the four categories of case status defined by this study. The "other" status category includes cases where the family could not be located or where cases were referred to services other than CPS.

Table 10
Case Status
(N=229,376 Reports)

Case Status	Percent of Reports
Currently Under Investigation	2.2%
Case Closed After Investigation	42.9%
Opened for Protective Services	49.5%
Other Status	5.4%
Total	**100%**

Case Status and Source of Report

Except for law enforcement personnel, "other" sources, and non-professionals, Table 11 demonstrates that the various report sources were evenly divided between "case closed after the investigation" and "opened for protective services." Reports by law enforcement were most likely to result in protective services (58 percent); those made by "other" sources, which includes anonymous reporters, were least likely to do so (25 percent). As noted previously, nonprofessionals were the largest single group of reporting sources; however, their reports were less likely to result in protective services compared to all the professional groups. This lower level of service provision for reports by nonprofessionals does not necessarily imply that reports from such sources are less likely to be valid. Other conditions such as bias in the reporting system toward professionals, or the nature and completeness of reports by non-professionals, may also be operating.

Table 11
Case Status and Source of Report
(N=154,522)

Status	Medical Personnel (N=15,375)	School Personnel (N=18,698)	Social Services (N=17,254)	Law Enforcement (N=16,112)	Child Care (N=3,436)	Non-Professionals (N=66,537)	Other (N=17,110)	Percent of All Reports
Currently Under Investigation	2.4%	2.7%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	1.4%	2.1%
Case Closed After Investigation	44.5%	42.2%	45.3%	35.9%	48.0%	57.4%	71.6%	52.1%
Protective Services	49.0%	50.7%	47.5%	57.6%	47.5%	36.2%	24.8%	41.7%
Other	4.2%	4.3%	5.0%	4.2%	2.3%	4.4%	2.1%	4.1%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Case Status and Type of Maltreatment

Table 12 confirms that not all cases where a maltreatment type was indicated were opened for protective services. One-quarter of the children for whom a maltreatment was indicated were associated with cases which were closed after the investigation. Although this represents a significant proportion of such children, the percentage has declined since 1982 when it was reported at 30 percent (American Humane, 1984, p. 20). In addition, there is some variation with regard to the particular type of maltreatment that was indicated and the likelihood of receiving services. For example, cases involving "other" maltreatment, which includes abandonment, were least likely to have been opened for services; those involving emotional maltreatment were most likely to be opened for service.

Table 12
Type of Maltreatment and Case Status
(N=107,308 Children)

Case Status	Major or Major with Minor Physical Injury (N=4,875)	Minor or Unspecified Physical Injury (N=23,704)	Sexual Maltreatment (N=9,506)	Deprivation of Necessities (N=47,121)	Emotional Maltreatment (N=6,426)	Other Maltreatment (N=1,809)	Multiple Maltreatment (N=13,867)	Percent of All Case Status
Currently Under Investigation	1.6%	3.2%	3.3%	1.9%	2.8%	43.4%	1.9%	3.1%
Closed After Investigation	20.2%	31.4%	17.9%	26.7%	14.6%	9.6%	18.3%	24.6%
Open for Protective Services	62.5%	53.9%	66.2%	63.2%	76.0%	45.3%	70.7%	62.8%
Other Status	15.6%	11.5%	12.5%	8.1%	6.6%	1.7%	12.2%	9.5%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Cases Served

Tables 13 through 15 provide some indication of how cases which are provided with protective services differ from all reported cases. As Table 13 demonstrates, children in cases opened for services tend to be somewhat older than all reported children. Although this difference may appear slight, the age and sex of children in national study statistics tend to be among the most reliable variables available. Consequently, a departure of this size from the mean age and age distribution of all reported children is meaningful.

Table 13
All Children Compared to Children Where Protective Services Are Provided

	Protective Services Provided (N=195,401 Children)	All Reported Children (N=729,501 Children)
Average Age	7.41	7.14
Age Distribution		
0 - 5	41.9%	43.7%
6 - 11	31.6%	32.3%
12 - 17	26.6%	24.0%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

Similarly, Table 14 shows that females are slightly more likely to be the recipient of protective services than are males.[1]

Table 14
All Children Compared to Children Where Protective Services Are Provided

Sex	Protective Services Provided (N=196,097 Children)	All Reported Children (N=736,620 Children)
Males	47.9%	48.9%
Females	52.1%	51.1%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

[1]See ***The National Study On Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting and The National Study on the Incidence and Severity of Child Abuse and Neglect: A Comparative Analysis,*** (American Humane, 1982), for a discussion of the comparative reliability of age and sex data.

An explanation of these differences in child demographic characteristics for children receiving services appears to be related to sexual maltreatment. To elaborate, the relatively low rates of service provision for the maltreatment types, "major physical injury" (62 percent) and "deprivation of necessities" (65 percent) are also combined with proportionately large shares of the children five years of age and under. Also note the clear association of females (79 percent) with sexual maltreatment and the greater likelihood that sexual maltreatment cases will receive protective services (66 percent). Older age children are also overrepresented within the maltreatment category, "sexual maltreatment." Based on this analysis it is possible to hypothesize that not only is sexual maltreatment a growing proportion of the reported cases, but it also appears to be having an increased impact upon the demographic characteristics of the cases being served.

Another interesting area of discussion related to protective services provided is public assistance. Table 15 demonstrates that families receiving protective services are less likely to be on public assistance than all reports. This may also be related to sexual maltreatment inasmuch as only 30 percent of these families are receiving public assistance compared to 47 percent for all families. Alternatively, this may again be a case identification issue where various reporting sources may overreport families receiving public assistance. It may also be that in many instances protective services might not be able to offer significant services beyond those already being received by public assistance families.

Table 15
All Reports Compared to Cases Where Protective Services Are Provided

Public Assistance	Protective Services Provided (N=27,875 Cases)	All Reports (N=88,339 Reports)[1]
Receiving Public Assistance	39.5%	45.2% (47.4%)
Not Receiving Public Assistance	60.5%	54.8% (52.6%)
Total	**100%**	**100%**

[1] This distribution is an adjusted percentage based on data only from those states which have compatible data for both "case status" and "public assistance." The percentage value in parentheses represents the unadjusted values from all states with compatible "public assistance data."

Services Provided

The distribution of reports across categories of services is shown in Table 16. Note that "casework counseling" refers to continued involvement on the part of a CPS worker with the family and encompasses a variety of activities. Immediate or short-term crisis services include emergency medical care and emergency shelter care. Long-term services include, as examples, foster care, homemaker and day care services.

Since 1980 the percentage of court action services has increased from 13.7 percent to 24.4 percent in 1983. This represents an average increase of 20 percent in the use of court services per year. This increase may reflect the general trend toward more emphasis on law enforcement and legalistic approaches to child protective services.

Table 16
Services Provided
(N=36,851 Reports)

Services	Percent of Reports
Investigation Only Services Planned	6.0%
Casework Counseling	71.7%
Court Action Initiated	24.4%
Immediate or Short-Term Crisis Services	12.9%
Long-Term or Support Services	50.3%
Other Services	2.7%

Additionally, 51 percent of the cases received two or more categories of services. Foster care or other out-of-home placement is indicated for approximately 13 percent of the cases for which the information was available; day care for six percent; and homemaker services for three percent.

Summary and Implications

Characteristics of Reporting to CPS

The number of child abuse and neglect reports processed by child protective service agencies nationwide in 1983 was 1,007,658. This represents an increase of 142 percent since 1976. However, the rate at which reporting increased from year to year steadily declined up until 1982, when it appeared to stabilize at eight to nine percent.

The 1983 National Study data base contains 585,236 reports provided by 36 U.S. jurisdictions. This represents more than half of all reports documented nationwide. Also, the 35 fully participating jurisdictions for which population data are available account for 69 percent of the total 1983 U.S. child population. (U. S. Census Bureau, 1984, Current Population Reports, P-25)

The 1983 national reporting rate is 23.6 children reported for every 1,000 children in the United States, resulting in an estimated increase of 17 percent in the number of children (as opposed to reports) reported as involved.

The most frequently reported aspect of the child maltreatment problem is neglect, which both alone and in combination with abuse accounts for 65 percent of all reports.

Reporting sources are fairly evenly divided between professional and nonprofessional groups, with friends, neighbors and relatives being the largest single group.

Characteristics of CPS Cases

Forty percent of the reported families are headed by a single female caretaker, compared to only 19 percent of all U.S. families. The reported families tend to be somewhat larger than all U.S. families — an average of 2.2 children vs. 1.9. (U. S. Census Bureau, 1984, P-20)

Forty-seven percent are receiving public assistance, compared to about 11 percent of all U.S. families. Also, in 40 percent of the reported families, no caretaker is employed.

The involved children as a group tend to be younger than all U.S. children. Their average ages are 7.1 and 8.6 years, respectively. White involved children are underrepresented; 67 percent of those reported vs. 82 percent for all U.S. children. Females and males are equally represented among all involved children.

Most (92 percent) of the reported children have parent perpetrators. Other relatives accounted for five percent of the children's relationship to the perpetrator and five percent are other individuals. Slightly more than one perpetrator (1.02) is noted per child.

Deprivation of necessities is the most frequently indicated type of maltreatment (58 percent), followed by minor physical injury (18 percent). Major physical injury is the least frequently indicated type (three percent). Sexual maltreatment is indicated for eight percent. An increase in the level of sexual maltreatment as a portion of all maltreatment was noted and will be monitored for 1984. An increase of 27 percent between 1982 and 1983 in the estimated number of children reported who are involved with sexual maltreatment was also noted.

Characteristics of CPS Responses to Maltreatment Reports

Forty-nine percent of the reported cases are opened for protective services; 43 percent are closed after the investigation. Among children who are indicated as being maltreated, 63 percent receive protective services whereas 25 percent of these cases are closed after investigation.

The predominant service type is casework counseling (72 percent), followed by long-term services (50 percent). Court action is indicated for 24 percent, and short-term crisis services are indicated for 13 percent.

Among the cases reporting a form of maltreatment, various maltreatments are more likely than others to be associated with the provision of protective services. Those most likely to be associated with service provision are: emotional maltreatment (76 percent), multiple forms of maltreatment (71 percent), and sexual maltreatment (66 percent). Those less likely to be associated with service provision are minor or unspecified physical injuries (54 percent), major physical injuries (63 percent) and deprivation of necessities (63 percent).

Cases receiving protective services are also characterized by older children and slightly fewer males than all reports. Also, those households receiving protective services are less likely to be receiving public assistance than are all reported households.

Implications

The capacity to identify children who are being abused and neglected and a system to respond to reports is clearly in place. There are, of course, shortcomings in that more cases are known to professionals than are reported to CPS and there are reports made that are not fully investigated or served. Shortcomings notwithstanding, more than one million reports were documented in 1983, a 142 percent increase since 1976. The child maltreatment problem in America is of alarming magnitude, yet the willingness to confront the problem is also evidenced in the reporting statistics.

As a society we need to assure ourselves as well as the involved children and families that we will not only confront the problem, but provide effective services to ameliorate the effects of child maltreatment, prevent additional abuse and neglect and in the process make the child's family a safe place in which to grow.

It is encouraging that in 1983, 49 percent of the cases were opened for protective services as opposed to 41 percent in 1982, in spite of an associated increase in reports. It is disturbing, however, that there are still sizable percentages of children identified as maltreated and yet not provided services. Without further examination of this issue, it is not clear that services are indeed needed in all cases. It is clear, however, from other studies, that there are children and families who are reported, and in need of services, who do not receive them. There are many professionals who are concerned about the limited nature of resources we do make available even for those cases that are opened.

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APPENDICES

A. DATA ITEMS AND RESPONSE CATEGORIES FOR THE NATIONAL STUDY DATA BASE

B. CASE DATA PARTICIPANTS

APPENDIX A

DATA ITEMS AND RESPONSE CATEGORIES FOR THE NATIONAL STUDY DATA BASE

Case and Family Descriptors

A. DATE OF INITIAL REPORT

1. Date

B. DATE CASE STATUS DETERMINED

1. Date

C. LOCATION

1. State or statecode
2. County or countycode
3. District code

D. NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOME

1. Number

E. SOURCE OF INITIAL REPORT

1. Medical personnel
   a. Private physician
   b. Clinic or hospital physician
   c. Other medical personnel
   d. Unspecified/mixed school personnel
2. School personnel
   a. School nurse
   b. Teacher
   c. Principal
   d. Other school personnel
   e. Unspecified/mixed medical personnel
3. Social service personnel
   a. Social worker
   b. Mental health personnel
   c. Institutional staff
   d. Other social service personnel
   e. Unspecified/mixed social service personnel
4. Law enforcement personnel
   a. Police
   b. Courts, attorneys
   c. Parole, probation officer
   d. Emergency service personnel
   e. Other law enforcement personnel
   f. Unspecified/mixed law enforcement personnel

5. Nonprofessionals
   a. Friend, neighbor
   b. Victim
   c. Responsible caretaker
   d. Perpetrator/self report
   e. Other family member/relative
   f. Other nonprofessional
   g. Unspecified/mixed nonprofessionals
6. Child care providers
   a. Day care center
   b. Preschool/nursery school
   c. Day care home
   d. Babysitter
   e. Other child care providers
   f. Unspecified/mixed child care providers
7. Other source of report
   a. Anonymous
   b. Other
   c. Unspecified/mixed source of report
8. Unknown

F. CASE STATUS

1. Currently under investigation
2. Case closed after investigation
3. Protective services provided
4. Other case status
   a. Case referred for services other than protective
   b. Cannot locate family
   c. Other
   d. Unspecified/mixed case status
5. Unknown

G. SERVICES PROVIDED OR ARRANGED
(maximum of four responses are allowed per report)

1. Investigation only — services expected/planned
2. Casework counseling
3. Court action initiated
4. Immediate or short-term crisis services
   a. Emergency shelter
   b. Immediate medical services
   c. Unspecified/mixed short-term crisis services
5. Long-term or support services
   a. Foster care or out-of-home placement
   b. Ongoing health services
   c. Day care
   e. Budgeting/home management services

f. Mental health services/counseling
g. Employment services
h. Housing assistance
i. Parents Anonymous or community self-help groups
j. Legal services
k. Parenting education
l. Church/neighborhood assistance
m. Financial/public assistance
n. Unspecified/mixed long-term support services

6. Other services
   a. Other
   b. Unspecified/mixed services provided or arranged
7. Family refused services
8. None
9. Unknown

H. TYPE OF REPORT

1. Abuse
   a. Abuse unsubstantiated
   b. Abuse substantiated
   c. Abuse-substantiation unspecified
2. Neglect
   a. Neglect unsubtantiated
   b. Neglect substantiated
   c. Neglect-substantiation unspecified
3. Abuse and neglect
   a. Abuse/neglect unsubstantiated
   b. Abuse/neglect substantiated
   c. Abuse/neglect-substantiation unspecified
4. Report type unspecifed
   a. Unsubstantiated, report type unspecified
   b. Substantiated, report type unspecified
   c. Nonspecified substantiation and report type
5. Other report type
   a. At risk
   b. Other
6. Unknown

I. FAMILY PUBLIC ASSISTANCE STATUS

(a maximum of three responses are allowed)

1. Receiving public assistance
   a. Receiving AFDC
   b. Receiving SSI
   c. Receiving food stamps
   d. Receiving Medicaid, Medicare
   e. Receiving WIN
   f. Receiving other public assistance
   g. Receiving unspecified/mixed public assistance

2. Not receiving public assistance
3. Unknown

J. FAMILY STRESS FACTORS
(a maximum of six responses are allowed for each case)

1. Health problems
   a. Alcohol/drug dependency
   b. Medical/physical disability of caretaker
   c. Medical/physical disability of child
   d. Mental retardation of caretaker
   e. Mental retardation of child
   f. Mental/emotional health problem of caretaker
   g. Mental/emotional health problem of child
   h. Other health problems
   i. Unspecified/mixed health problems
2. Economic or physical living conditions
   a. Inadequate housing
   b. Social isolation
   c. Job-related problems
   d. Insufficient income
   e. Transient or unstable living situation
   f. Mismanagement of income
   g. Other economic or physical living condition problems
   h. Unspecified/mixed economic or physical living conditions
4. Other stress factors
   a. Other
   b. Unspecified/mixed stress factors
5. None
6. Unknown

Responsible Caretaker and Perpetrator Descriptors

A. RESPONSIBLE CARETAKER AGE

1. Age in years

B. RESPONSIBLE CARETAKER SEX

1. Male
2. Female
3. Unknown

C. RESPONSIBLE CARETAKER RACE

1. White
2. Black
3. Hispanic
4. Other race
   a. Asian
   b. Native American
   c. Alaskan Native

d. Other
e. Unspecified/mixed other race

5. Unknown

D. RESPONSIBLE CARETAKER EMPLOYMENT STATUS

1. Employed full-time
2. Unemployed
3. Other employment status
   a. Employed less than full-time
   b. Temporary employment
   c. Student, not in labor force
   d. Homemaker, not in labor force
   e. Disabled, not in labor force
   f. Unspecified/mixed other employment status
4. Unknown

E. PERPETRATOR AGE

1. Age in years

F. PERPETRATOR SEX

1. Male
2. Female
3. Unknown

G. PERPETRATOR RACE

1. White
2. Black
3. Hispanic
4. Other race
   a. Asian
   b. Native American
   c. Other
   d. Unspecified/mixed other race
5. Unknown

Child Data

A. CHILD AGE

1. Age in years

B. CHILD SEX

1. Male
2. Female
3. Unknown

C. CHILD RACE

1. White
2. Black
3. Hispanic
4. Other race
   a. Asian
   b. Native American

c. Alaskan Native
d. Other
e. Unspecified/mixed other race

5. Unknown

D. CHILD RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONSIBLE CARETAKER

1. Parental
   a. Natural
   b. Step
   c. Adoptive
   d. Foster
   e. Unspecified/mixed parental relationship
2. Other relative
   a. Sibling
   b. Grandchild
   c. Other relative
   d. Unspecified/mixed other relative
3. Other relationship
   a. Boyfriend/girlfriend of parent
   b. State institution
   c. Private institution
   d. Other
   e. Unspecified/mixed other caretaker relationship
4. Unknown

E. CHILD RELATIONSHIP TO PERPETRATOR

1. Parental
   a. Natural
   b. Step
   c. Adoptive
   d. Foster
   e. Unspecified/mixed parental relationship
2. Other relative
   a. Sibling
   b. Grandchild
   c. Other relative
   d. Unspecified/mixed other relative
3. Other relationship
   a. Boyfriend/girlfriend of parent
   b. State institutional staff
   c. Private institutional staff
   d. Babysitter
   e. Teacher
   f. Neighbor/friend of parent
   g. No relationship
   h. Other
   i. Unspecified/mixed other perpetrator relationship
4. Unknown

F. TYPE OF MALTREATMENT

(maximum of five responses are allowed for each child)

1. Major physical injury
   a. Brain damage/skull fracture
   b. Subdural hemorrhage or hematoma
   c. Bone fracture
   d. Dislocation/sprains
   e. Internal injuries
   f. Poisoning
   g. Burns/scalds
   h. Severe cuts/lacerations/bruises
   i. Other major physical injury
   j. Unspecified/mixed major physical injuries
2. Minor physical injury
   a. Minor cuts/bruises/welts
   b. Twisting/shaking
   c. Other minor injury
   d. Unspecified/mixed minor physical injuries
3. Physical injury, severity unspecified
   a. Unspecified/mixed physical injury
4. Sexual maltreatment
   a. Incest
   b. Exploitation
   c. Rape/intercourse
   d. Molestation
   e. Other sexual maltreatment
   f. Unspecified/mixed sexual maltreatment
5. Deprivation of necessities
   a. Neglecting to provide nourishment
   b. Neglecting to provide shelter
   c. Neglecting to provide clothing
   d. Neglecting to provide health care
   e. Failure to thrive
   f. Lack of supervision
   g. Educational neglect
   h. Unspecified/mixed deprivation of necessities
6. Emotional maltreatment
   a. Emotional abuse
   b. Emotional neglect
   c. Unspecified/mixed emotional maltreatment
7. Other maltreatment
   a. Abandonment
   b. Other
   c. Unspecified/mixed maltreatment
8. No maltreatment
9. Noninvolved child
10. Unknown

G. FATALITY

1. Fatal
2. Nonfatal
3. Unknown

Appendix B

Case Data Participants
Report Totals of Case Data Participants
(N=585,236)

	Total
Alaska	3,239*
Arizona	10,057
Arkansas	10,232
Colorado	7,004
District of Columbia	2,502
Florida	99,498*
Georgia	9,898
Hawaii	2,270
Illinois	36,730
Indiana	17,050
Iowa	14,647
Kentucky	22,053
Louisiana	17,383
Maine	2,207
Michigan	34,493
Minnesota	9,806
Mississippi	2,756
Missouri	17,233
Nebraska	4,408
Nevada	5,060
New Hampshire	2,700
New Mexico	3,691
New York	58,694
North Carolina	17,300
North Dakota	2,046
Pennsylvania	15,840*
Rhode Island	433
South Carolina	4,987
Tennessee	28,256*
Texas	56,945
Utah	8,544
Vermont	1,843
Virginia	12,660*
Washington	30,513
Wisconsin	7,773
Puerto Rico	4,485
Total	**585,236**

*Represents individual child reports as opposed to family reports.